Consumer Confidence Report for 2010

Village of Brookfield

Village of Brookfield Independence Day Celebration

The Parade will begin promptly at 10:00 am. at Grand and Garfield and will proceed south on Grand Boulevard to Brookfield Avenue, ending at Kiwanis Park. Following the parade there will be a celebration at Kiwanis Park with entertainment by The Neverly Brother from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m. and Kharma from 2:45 to 4:30 p.m. From 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. we will showcase the Battle of the Bands winners. Parade awards will be presented at the park. Food, beverages, and ice cream will be available for purchase from the Brookfield Jaycees, the Brookfield Kiwanis Club, and the Brookfield Recreation Department.

In the afternoon the Military Order of the Purple Heart will display its mobile in Kiwanis Park. The wall includes pictures of the Illinois soldiers that have been killed while fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan. The display also includes a tribute to all wars America has fought.

www.brookfieldil.gov

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Public Water Supply
For the Monitoring Year 2010

Water Supply:

The Village of Brookfield purchases its water from The Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission. The Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission purchased approximately 1.98 billion gallons of water from the City of Chicago through two major supply mains. One being a direct connection with the City of Chicago distribution grid and the other being a connection to the main Chicago supply of the Village of Forest Park. These connections provide all the water required by the Commission's customers. This water is repumped at various stations along the supply mains and is sampled and chlorinated as required to maintain the quality as delivered by the City of Chicago.

Water Quality:

The water treatment facilities of the City of Chicago control the water quality supplied to the retail customers by the Water Commission. The Commission provides additional chlorine to the water to maintain the quality as delivered to them. The reports generated by the City are included in this report for the retailer's benefit in producing their own Customer Confidence Report.

Testing:

The Village of Brookfield tests the water supply for chlorine content on a daily basis. The Village also takes water samples for bacteriological content, lead content and Brookfield also takes samples for Trihalomethane [TTHM] Analysis Report. This is per the requirements of the Illinois EPA.

Violations:

The testing of this water supply produced no violations for the Village of Brookfield, in the calendar year of 2010.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2010
VILLAGE OF BROOKFIELD

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2010. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

Contact Name: **Kevin McCarthy**
Telephone Number: **708-485-2540**
E-mail: **kmccarthy@brookfieldil.gov**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Before we begin listing our unique water quality characteristics, here are some inportant facts you should know to help you have a basic understanding of drinking water in general.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and underground wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our source water comes from purchased surface water.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CD guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BROOKFIELD

IL0310330

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010

The source of drinking water used by BROOKFIELD is Purchased Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Kevin C McCarthy

Phone 1-708-485-2540

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Information

Source Water Name			Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01-NO TREATMENT	FF IL0315130	TP01: LAKE	SW	OK	4545 Eberly Ave.

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 708-485-2540. To view a summary version on the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/ recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Coppert

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead		0	15	5.84	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level: goal of MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
n/a:	not applicable
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Contaminant (unit of measurement) *Typical Source of Contaminant*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Level Found*	*Range of Detections*	*Violation*	*Date of Sample*
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0182	0.0175 - 0.0182		
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.032 (90th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL		6/1/09- 9/30/2009
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	0	AL = 15	6.07 (90th percentile)	1 site exceeding AL		6/1/09- 9/30/2009
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (PPM) Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.311	0.288 - 0.311		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITRATE) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.311	0.288 - 0.311		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants **(Including Pesticides and Herbicides)** Di (2-ethlyhexyl) phthalate (ppb) Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	0	6	0.76	0.00 - 0.76		
Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products						
TTHMS [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	80	20.000*	11.700 - 28.600		
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	60	10.000*	6.000 - 14.200		
TTHMs and HAA5s, and Chlorine are for the Chicago distribution system. *Highest Running Annual Average Computed.						
CHLORINE (as Cl2) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	0.80	0.7063 - 0.8189		
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The precentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	33.600	30.400 - 33.600		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	8.98	8.26 - 8.98		
State Regulated Contaminants						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.817	0.651 - 0.817		
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	1.38	1.300 - 1.380		03-17-2008
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	0.88	0.090 - 0.880		03-17-2008

Unit of Measurement

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water
%<0.3 NTU: Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

Contaminant (unit of measurement) *Typical Source of Contaminant*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Level Found*	*Range of Detections*	*Violation*	*Date of Sample*
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0182	0.0175 - 0.0182		
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.032 (90th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL		6/1/09- 9/30/2009
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	0	AL = 15	6.07 (90th percentile)	1 site exceeding AL		6/1/09- 9/30/2009
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (PPM) Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.311	0.288 - 0.311		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITRATE) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.311	0.288 - 0.311		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants **(Including Pesticides and Herbicides)** Di (2-ethlyhexyl) phthalate (ppb) Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	0	6	0.76	0.00 - 0.76		
Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products						
TTHMS [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	80	20.000*	11.700 - 28.600		
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	60	10.000*	6.000 - 14.200		
TTHMs and HAA5s, and Chlorine are for the Chicago distribution system. *Highest Running Annual Average Computed.						
CHLORINE (as Cl2) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	0.80	0.7063 - 0.8189		
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The precentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	33.600	30.400 - 33.600		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	8.98	8.26 - 8.98		
State Regulated Contaminants						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.817	0.651 - 0.817		
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	1.38	1.300 - 1.380		03-17-2008
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	0.88	0.090 - 0.880		03-17-2008

Unit of Measurement

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water
%<0.3 NTU: Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

TURBIDITY
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS
A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

FLUORIDE
Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

SODIUM
There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE II (UCMRII): Our water system was required to monitor for all contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule II (UCMRII) All of the 2010 UCMR II results were non-detected. A final Round #4 sampling is schedule for May, 2011. Inquiries and results may be obtained by calling the Water Quality Division office at (312) 742-7499.

0316000 CHICAGO

2010 Violation Summary Table

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2010.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR THE 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

The Illinois EPA completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply. The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with water shed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of source water to contamination.

Source Water Location
The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification plant serves the northern areas of the city and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the city and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and the third largest by area.

Susceptibility to Contamination
The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.
Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at (312) 744-6635.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT EDUCATIONAL STATEMENTS REGARDING COMMONLY FOUND DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS FOR THE 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA'S Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Possible contaminants consist of:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Finally, in compliance with the provision of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), the Chicago Department of Water Management had undertaken monthly source water monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli, and turbidity, a process that began in October 2006 and lasted for two years, ending in November 2008. The goal of LT2ESWTR is to require water systems, whose source water is susceptible to Cryptosporidium contamination, to improve control of the pathogen. Monitoring performed in the two year period did not detect any Cryptosporidium or Giardia in source water samples collected.

2010 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

Since the end of the official monitoring period in November 2008 of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), the City of Chicago has continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected in September 2010. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

City of Chicago Emerging Contaminant Study
Analysis of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products.

The City of Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) is proud to provide high quality drinking water that exceeds all standards set by state and federal water quality regulators. Source water taken from Lake Michigan is filtered and treated at Chicago's two water purification plants: the Jardine Water Purification Plant (JWPP) and the South Water Purification Plant (SWPP). Having completed the purification process, the finished (fully treated) drinking water is then distributed via pipelines to all of CDWM's customers. The reader is encouraged to visit the City of Chicago website and read the annual water quality reports posted on the CDWM's homepage.

The CDWM is currently performing a water quality study to monitor some compounds that have not historically been considered to be contaminants of concern, but have been recently documented at trace concentrations in our nation's waterbodies. This study includes compounds known as Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs) and Pharmaceuticals & Personal Care Products (PPCPs), which are considered to be emerging contaminants. EDCs are compounds with potential to interfere with natural hormone systems. PPCPs are a group of compounds consisting of prescription or over-the-counter therapeutic drugs, veterinary drugs, and consumer products such as sun-screen, lotions, insect repellent, and fragrances. The reader is encourage to visit the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) website to learn more about EDCs (http://www.epa.gov/ncer/science/endocrine/) and PPCPs (http://www.epa.gov/ppcp/).

Most of the compounds classified as EDCs and PPCPs are not currently regulated - in other words, drinking water concentration limits have not been set for these compounds and water quality regulators do not require that drinking water providers test for these compounds. At this time, human health effects have not been demonstrated at the trace levels at which these unregulated compounds are being detected. Nevertheless, more research is being conducted on the presence and impacts of EDCs and PPCPs in our nation's waters and on human health (studies are being conducted by groups such as the USEPA and the Water Research Foundation).

Advances in technology over the past several years now allow for the detection of compounds at extremely low concentrations. Modern laboratory tests can detect certain compounds down to levels of parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L) concentrations. Typically, regulated compounds are measured in the range of parts per million (ppm) or milligrams/liter (,g/L). Since it is difficult to conceptualize a trillion of anything, the following example from The MegaPenny Project website (http://www.kokogiak,com/megapenny/) may help. It would take approximately 2.6 trillion pennies to fill the Willis Tower (formally known as the Sears Tower). One ppt (1 ng/L) would equal approximately 2.5 pennies within a solid Willis Tower made entirely of pennies!

In response to the growing interest and awareness in EDCs and PPCPs, and recognizing that emerging contaminant research studies may take years to complete, the City of Chicago developed a sampling program that encompasses both temporal and laboratory variability. The sampling program entails collecting Lake Michigan source water and finished drinking water samples six times over two years. Sampling sites include the offshore crib intakes, shore intakes, and finished water outlets at the JWPP and the SWPP, plus one field blank (42 total samples).

Since most of these compounds are not regulated, EDC and PPCP laboratory tests do not have standardized analyte lists, methods, or reporting limits. Therefore, CDWM decided to send samples to three independent laboratories with extensive experience doing EDC and PPCP analyses. This allows for the evaluation of intra-laboratory variability, inter-laboratory variability, and the seasonal patterns and levels of occurrence of a large number of EDCs and PPCPs. The three laboratories each use different analytical methods, have partially overlapping analyte lists, and claim a range of ppt reporting limits. By sending samples to multiple laboratories, it is possible to comment on both lab performance and actual occurrence patterns of EDCs and PPCPs.

CDWM completed the final sampling and is currently analyzing results for final reporting that will be posted on our web site. A list of detected contaminants from the Study is posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address below:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html

Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-742-7499.

Special Events

2011 Summer Concerts and Movies in the Park

Are you looking for a way to relax after a long, hectic work week without breaking the bank? Join us for one of our **FREE** *concerts at Kiwanis Park or one of our* **FREE** *outdoor movies at Jaycee/Ehlert Park.* ***New this year*** *- at concerts only - food will be available from local restaurants for a nominal fee. Ice cream and soft drinks will also be available for purchase.*

June		**Food Provided By**
Friday, June 17	Dooley Brother (Kiwanis)	Ryan's
Friday, June 24	Movie - How To Train Your Dragon (J/C Ehlert)	
July		
Monday, July 4	Independence Day Celebration (Kiwanis(	
Friday, July 8	Riverside Township Band (Kiwanis)	Danny's
Friday, July 8-9	Relay for Life (J/C Ehlert)	
Friday, July 15	Peach's Beach Party (Kiwanis)	Giron's
Friday, July 22	Horizon - Great Lakes Band (Kiwanis)	Danny's
Friday, July 9	Movie - Matilda (J/C Ehlert)	
August		
Friday, August 5	The Sylvies (Kiwanis)	MYOB
Friday, August 12	Vagabonds of the Void (Kiwanis)	Ryan's
Friday, August 19	Joe "Elvis" Torrito (Kiwanis)	LaCabanita

All concerts are held at Kiwanis Park from 7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Food will be available from 6:30 p.m. Movies are held at Jaycee Ehlert Park and begin at dark. Pets and alcohol are not allowed in the park. Please contact the Recreation Department with any questions you may have.

Grant Money Coming to the Village of Brookfield

The Village of Brookfield has been fortunate to receive over $1.2 million dollars in grant funding in the last six months!

The Village has applied for, and received the following grants:

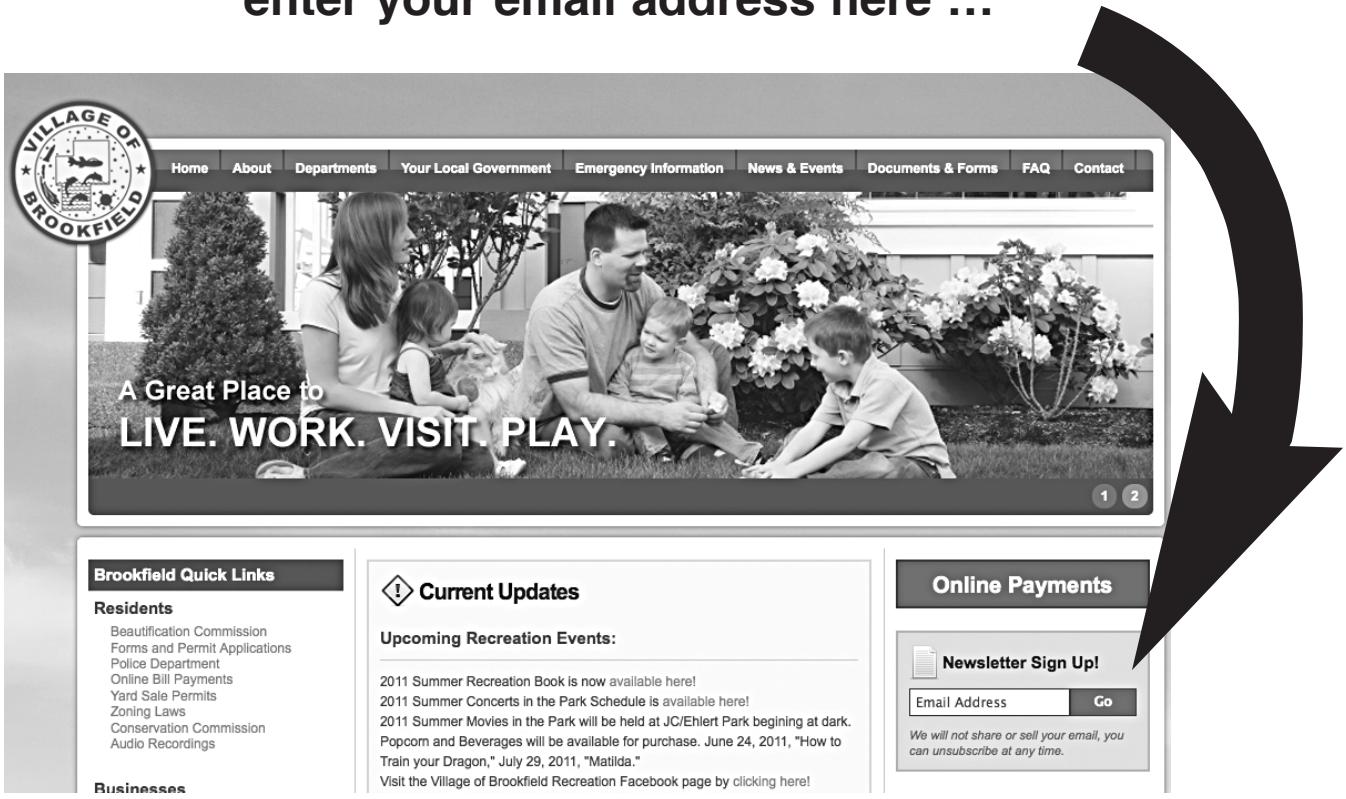
Open Space and Land Acquisition and Development Grant	$400,000
Department of Economic Commerce and Opportunity Grant	$303,000
Lyons Township Park Improvement Grant	$300,000
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant	$80,000
West Suburban Mass Transit District Grant	$49,366
Illinois Emergency Management Agency Grant (PD)	$35,500
Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Grant	$28,500
Illinois Emergency Management Agency Grant (FD)	$27,000

This is a grand total of $1,223,366 in grant funding coming back to the Village of Brookfield so far in 2011. These grants relieve the tax burden of the Village and allow for key infrastructure improvements and services to continue in the Village of Brookfield.

The matching funds that will come from general fund revenues are less than $40,000, which means the ***Village Taxpayers are getting over 30 dollars of value for every tax dollar spent!***

Sign up for the Brookfield E-Newsletter!

It's easy, just go to www.brookfieldil.gov and enter your email address here …



Village of Brookfield
8820 Brookfield Avenue
Brookfield, IL 60513

ECRWSS
Postal Customer
Brookfield, IL 60513

Village of Brookfield

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Public Water Safety
For the Monitoring Year 2010

www.brookfieldil.gov